

Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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G. W. Clark,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH SPEED AND DESPATCH.

MANUFACTURING VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN MAINE.

The editor of the Hallowell Cultivator makes the following shrewd suggestions respecting the actual and the possible enterprise of the place. His remarks are perfectly suited to various other meridians:

"Our village has suffered to some extent from the general stagnation of business, though we have had but few failures here, compared with some other places. The increasing facilities of inter-communication and interchange of commodities by steam conveyance have cut off a great part of the trade of all our large villages, especially that which consisted in supplying country traders. That business has gone to the shades—it will never return, any more than the British Parliament will restore the old abused franking privilege and exorbitant rates of postage, or men will again go to mill with the grist in one end of the bag, slung across a horse's back, and counterpoised by an equal weight of stones in the other end. What then? Why, if times have changed, man must change with them, or be left behind. Now what shall we as wise men do? Sit down and go to sleep? Assemble at the lazy corners, and berate the hard times, the steamboats, the railroads, and every thing else that is not musty with the dust and cobwebs of antiquity? If we do, we must not complain if the grass grows in our streets. Grass may well grow where nothing else is going on. But what do others do under like circumstances? Look at the country towns in Massachusetts, and you will find an answer. They are filled up with manufactures. Their citizens are busy at work. They have turned their villages into bee hives, as it were. Every one has something to do. What stands in our way? Our town is a favorably situated as many of those in Massachusetts, and perhaps for some kinds of manufactures, more so. We may have cotton factories, shoe factories, chair factories, nail factories, sash factories, door factories and all the et ceteras, which would be too tedious to mention. There are three things necessary to give effect to such enterprises, namely, capital, raw materials, and "elbow grease." As to skill, that will come of course, as we are all Yankees. With regard to the first, there is capital enough to be had to start with, and it will flow as naturally to the places where it is most wanted, as air will rush to fill a vacuum. We need not lack raw material, while we have our forests at hand, and free, intercourse with water with all parts of the land half the year at least. If we desire to use machinery, we can run steam-engines as cheap as our neighbors. As to water power, there is the Mill Brook, which would be a treasure in some Massachusetts villages, and by successive dams would be made to carry a good deal of machinery most of the year. Then catch your young man about the streets, trim off their long hair, so that they may have the use of their eyes and ears, and set them to work, making chairs and pails, or putting together boots and shoes. Let your young ladies abridge the time spent at the toilet, leave off some of the fineries and fooleries of dress, and go to building shoes, and such little honest industry, and thus do something to fit themselves to be helpmates for men of sense, who calculate who live within their means, and pay their debts, if they make any. All this may be done, and at the same time a great many worthy people who now do not more than half live, may be made comfortable and prosperous by full employment. It is not alone those who are employed personally in the manufacturing business who will be benefited. But those who make and sell them their clothes, hats, shoes—those who board them—those who supply them with provisions and goods—those who build their houses—those who manufacture their furniture—the farmer, the trader, the truckman, the carpenter, the cabinet maker, the tailor, the hatter, the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the baker, the butcher, and every other person who has anything to do in carrying on the operations of society. Enterprise and activity in business are to a community, what health and energy are to an individual. They are not felt in some of the parts only, but they carry life and vigor through the whole system.

Well, what do you say, fellow citizens, to our becoming a manufacturing people?—Shall we try it? Shall we begin now? Physicians who mean to save their patients' lives do not wait till they are dead before they administer the remedy which will effect a cure. Here is the prescription. Men of property, who are desirous to have our property worth any thing, take hold of this business. Men of public spirit, who wish to see the town prosper, here is an effectual door opened for something to be done.—Men of energy, who desire profitable employment, strike while the iron is hot? you need not stand any longer idle, any more than your neighbor in Massachusetts. We may and shall have a Cotton Factory here with a solid capital of say fifty thousand dollars; But this must be only the beginning of things. Other branches of manufactures must follow. The energies of Hallowell must be aroused, and directed into new profitable channels. It can be done. It must be done. It will be done."

Gov. Dorr's Sentence.

"THAT THE SAID THOMAS W. DORR BE IMPRISONED IN THE STATE PRISON, AT PROVIDENCE, FOR THE TERM OF HIS NATURAL LIFE, AND THERE BE KEPT AT HARD LABOR, IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The low that still lingers will soon be rolled under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RE-TRIBUTION; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious, and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will be redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—Calhoun.

Democratic Principles.

A JUDICIOUS AND E-QUALITY OFFICIAL PROTECTION.

Proof.—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In a Tariff for Revenue, I have heretofore mentioned such moderate duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection merely, and not for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.]

Federal Whig Principles.

A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Proof.—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1833.

A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Similar to the one now in operation, which nullifies the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another.

ABOLITION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE VETO POWER.

A DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pay the way for an ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DEBTS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT.

Such a course of an EXORBITANT TARIFF, as a NATIONAL BLESSING.

OPPOSITION TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Such a course of an EXORBITANT TARIFF, as a NATIONAL BLESSING.

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unjust.

OPPOSITION TO A UNITED STATES BANK.

Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.—JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.—GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.—JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.

JOHN STICKNEY, of Calais.

State Election, September 9, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.—WILLIAM A. HAYES, of South Berwick.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—JOHN D. McCRAE, of Wiscasset.

FOR SENATORS—OXFORD.

WILLIAM FRYE, of Bethel.

SILAS BARNARD, of Dixfield.

STEPHEN H. CHASE, of Fryeburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—OXFORD.

JAMES BURBANK, of Gilead.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—OXFORD.

LEVI STOWELL, of Paris.

"We take pleasure in giving publicity to the following communication from an Oxford Bear. The proceedings of the York convention were received through the Maine Democrat and were marked for publication; but through mistake the paper containing them was lost, and by that means we, unintentionally, committed the error of not publishing an account of those proceedings. We, week before last, inserted the name of Judge Hayes in our paper as the regularly nominated Candidate for the York and Oxford Congressional District. We shall most certainly continue his name among the candidates for Congress independent of all others. We have thought of no other, recommended no other and want no other. He is a good man and we hope he will be elected. We hope this will satisfy the Oxford Bear whose communication is as follows:

August 17, 1844.

FRIEND MILLET.—By referring to the published doings of the Limerick Convention, composed of the Delegates from the first Congressional District in this State, and held about one year ago. I find the following resolution, which appears to have been unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That each portion of the district when it shall have made its nomination pursuant to this arrangement shall cause the proceedings of its convention to be signed by the officers thereof and published in the democratic newspapers in York and Oxford Counties and in the city of Portland which publication shall be considered sufficient notice to the other portion of the District."

The arrangement referred to in the above resolution was granting to the York and Oxford portions of the District, the right to make their several nominations by themselves; and this arrangement gave the York portion the right to nominate for the next Congress.

Now if the York Co. Convention at Alfred on the 4th of July last, made a nomination, why have not the proceedings of the Convention been published in the Oxford Democrat, or either of the Democratic papers in Portland?

It is said that there are two candidates in nomination by the democracy of York for the next congress, Col. Henrich and Judge Hayes.

Now it is the wish of the democracy of the Oxford towns, that the arrangement entered into at the Limerick Convention be carried into effect and strictly adhered to by the whole District, otherwise every democrat must be left to act at the polls on this question, as a sense of duty shall dictate.

Yours, &c. An "OXFORD BEAR."

CLAY'S PRIVATE CHARACTER.

A good reputation is a treasure of untold value. It is a passport to good society and to the confidence and esteem of all good men. It matters not whether its possessor is talented or otherwise, a private character above reproach, is sure to be respected and honored.

So far as Clay's private character is concerned, we should be happy if it were such as to claim the esteem and approbation of all men. That this is not the case has been proved over and over again. That he is a Duellist is certain from the fact that he has taken part and assisted in planning and executing not less than five of these revolting and murderous combats. That he is a gambler and plays cards for money has been acknowledged by the New York Tribune, a whig paper. It has been charged upon him by General McClellan, a citizen of his own State, who says that he can and will prove that Clay gambled a year ago the last fourth of July, if any of his friends in that State will deny the charge. As to temperance every man at Washington knows that Clay is a "wine bibber" of the highest order.

With these enormous sins upon him, and the load of guilt which necessarily accompanies them, how can his friends in this quarter support him? How can they defend his character? With what face can they appear before their countrymen and say that their candidate for the Chief Magistracy is a man of purity, of sobriety or even decency? Is it strange under the circumstances that his friends here, and everywhere, like Evans, should be horror struck at the idea or mention of moral character in this political contest?

Would to heaven that his character were such that it could be let alone! We have no desire to portray before our countrymen the moral turpitude of one of their brethren. It is no pleasant task. But in this case, truth and our country demand it. Is it not passing strange that the self-styled whigs should be shocked at the mention of Clay's private character when the records of their own papers of '28 show that they vilified and slandered Gen. Jackson worse than ever Cicero did the infamous Cataline who plotted the destruction of Rome; and all this without the shadow of truth? Is it not right that they should be paid in their own coin, especially when justice and truth and retaliation demand it? We say let justice be done—let the truth be told. Down with the man who has publicly given his sanction to the ribald, the "coon skin" and "Log Cabin" campaign of 1840; this Mr. Clay has publicly done in his Raleigh Speech. We ask you fellow citizens, can you, will you, give your support to such a man?

NATIONAL BANK STILL AN ISSUE.

Mr. Evans, Senator from this State when here a fortnight since, said publicly "that he, for one did not want a United States Bank, and that there was no need of one." He said further "that he believed that Congress possessed the power to establish one, but that the Government could get along as well without one." So

"He hangs between, in doubt to act or rest, In doubt to deem himself a knave or saint, In doubt to make hisswallow's nest of his own brain."

not a "god or beast" but Bank or not just as freak or interest may prompt. Joseph D. White, formerly a Whig member of Congress from Indiana, and now of New York city, recently addressed a whig meeting in which he said "that the Whig Party stand committed to the issue of a National Bank," and further "that whenever a Whig orator or Editor denied this issue his whigism should be mistrusted." Mr. Evans has done the same as to deny this issue, for he purposely neglected to state that according to Clay, himself and White, &c. a National Bank was a whig measure.—Evans is thus rebuked by his own friend Mr. White, whose reported speech, as furnished by a whig paper, reads as follows:

"The whig party stand again, I am compelled to say, COMMITTED TO THE ISSUE OF A NATIONAL BANK. (Applause) I know

there is a set of men and politicians in the whig ranks who go against a bank, but it is idle to deny that this is a WHIG MEASURE, and whenever a whig orator or editor denies the issue, his whigism should be mistrusted. He was either ignorant of what was a whig principle, or being wise, he sought to conceal it. For one, I will rather surrender all claims to success, than abandon one whig principle."

The Louisville Journal, the leading Clay paper in Kentucky and Clay's confidential organ, uses language no less explicit. He says—

"The whigs believe a National Bank indispensable necessary to regulate the currency, and to prevent overtrading, speculators, and bankruptcies, such as marked the unfortunate administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. Though the currency is now, in general, sound, and exchanges moderate, a guarantee of the maintenance of this healthy condition is wanted, and the whigs believe that a National Bank alone offers such a guarantee. Most assuredly the whigs when they come in power will take care to keep the currency sound and the exchanges low; and most assuredly, if the people so will, ONE OF THEIR FIRST ACTS WILL BE THE CHARTER OF A NATIONAL BANK."

Mr. Clay himself, it will be remembered, has also with equal distinctness declared in his Raleigh speech, that he was "IN FAVOR OF A NATIONAL BANK." Now with these declarations of Mr. Clay and his prominent supporters, with the remembrance that the whigs failed only after their victory in 1840, in establishing a Bank through the interposition of the Presidential Veto—and above all with the remembrance of the corruptions, devastation and ruin which the Biddle Bank scattered over the land but a few years ago—with the remembrance of all these things fresh and vivid in their minds, will the people with their own hands, by their own free will and deed, again create an institution of this kind? For their own sake, for the sake of their posterity, for the sake of republican principles, we trust not.—N. E. Dem.

"TARIFF TAX ON FARMERS.—By reference to the census returns of 1840, it will be discovered that the capital and income of the following employments are as follows:

Employment.	Capital.	Income.
Agriculture,	per head, \$235 00	\$92 00
Manufactures,	200 00	159 00
Navigation & fisheries,	308 00	80 00
Miners, forgers, &c.	213 00	83 00

The farmer will easily understand this. The whole amount invested in the business of agriculture will, if divided among all who are engaged in that business, average \$235 each. Of course, many farmers are not worth this much, while many are worth it and a thousand more; but this is the average. Well, \$235 invested in farming operations will yield but an income of \$92, while \$200 in manufactures will \$159, more than double the other. The man who tills the soil—who labors in summer's heat and winter's cold—who performs what is the hardest labor of the country, is certainly entitled to as high profits as the man who owns a cotton or woolen mill. Why is he not as well rewarded? Because he is taxed to make the manufacturer's profits, while no class is taxed for his. The present tariff law levies a tax upon every farmer who enters a store and purchases an article of goods; not only a tax for the support of government, but also a tax for the benefit of a favored class of its people. While tariffs will admit this, they say also that the farmer is protected as well as the manufacturer. Protected from what? From the rivalry of the serfs of Russia or the peasantry of England? Who fears this competition? No man of common intelligence will say that the agriculturalists of this country need protection from a people who cannot raise their own bread stuffs."

"When the present tariff was offered to the people, it was promised by its framers to be for the benefit of the farmers—to increase the prices of their articles, and reduce the goods of the manufacturers by preventing foreign competition.—Some were deluded by the surface arguments of its projectors but they can be deluded no longer. Their products have gradually declined, as the goods of the loom have advanced; and how they are now affected by this tariff they will best understand by comparing prices under it with prices of the same articles at New York under the Compromise tariff, which it has violated:

	1836.	1830.	1844.
Beef,	\$9 87 a 10 75	\$15 00 a 0 00	\$5 25.
Pork,	17 60 a 18 00	23 00 a 0 00	8 75
Flour,	7 00 a 8 00	6 75 a 8 60	4 97
Wool,	35 a 0 40	55 a 0 60	0 40
Corn,	43 a 0 85	76 a 0 80	59
Cheese,	6 a 0 9	8 a 0 10	5

"No fine-spun sophistry can vindicate the tariff of '42 from the odium which is around it. Let the Western farmer think for himself—compare conditions for himself—let him by no means forget those gilded promises which were made to reconcile him to the plundering process which is now prostrating him."

MAKE ROOM FOR THE PEOPLE.—Accounts of immense and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of Polk and Dallas reach us with every mail.—In New York and Pennsylvania and throughout the great West the democracy are panting for the contest. Last week a meeting was held at Utica, N. Y., at which it is estimated from twenty to forty thousand people were present.—This is a sample of the feeling which prevails in the democratic ranks. We have only to go on as we have begun, and the field is ours. To arms, then, democrats! TO ARMS!

McKAY'S TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill reported by Mr. McKay, during the late session of Congress, did not embrace in itself, a complete system of tariff duties, but was simply amendatory of the tariff act of 1842.—Hence, when it does not expressly exempt any article from duty, or expressly impose upon it some particular rate of duty, the duty remains as before, under the act of 1842.

McKay's bill does not embrace, for instance, gold watches, jewelry, &c., under any of its heads of duties. An impression has prevailed, therefore, that it left such articles free. This is a mistake. Not alluding to them at all, it would have left them under the rate or duty, 7 1-2 per cent, imposed in 1842.

Another thing to be noticed in reference to McKay's bill, is, that in the precise form in which it was reported by him, no body was, or is, responsible but himself. In its form as voted upon in the House, the democratic party are responsible for it, because, as a body, they voted in favor of it. But this was after it was amended in Committee of the whole. Some of these amendments were of considerable consequence.

Gold watches, jewelry, &c., were, by one of these amendments which were carried by democratic votes, made dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent, instead of only 7 1-2 per cent, as under the federal tariff.

The duty of 15 per cent, upon coarse wool, proposed to be imposed by McKay's bill as reported, was raised to 25 per cent, by democratic votes. It is now only 5 per cent, or next to nothing at all, under the federal tariff.

The duty on cord wood on the present tariff is 20 per cent. McKay's bill, as reported, did not touch this duty but left it as it is. Mr. Hamlin of this State moved an amendment which prevailed, raising it to 25 per cent. Messrs. Severance and Morse both voted against this amendment.

The duty on potatoes in McKay's bill as reported, was 25 per cent. Mr. Hamlin moved an amendment, to raise this duty to 30 per cent.—The amendment was lost. Mr. Morse voted against it, and Mr. Severance, although in the House at the time, declined to vote at all.

Mr. Severance and Mr. Morse are now on the stump, proclaiming their love for the farmers and the woodhaulers. They did not feel this love quite so keenly, when they were at Washington. Keep an eye on those dodging coons.—Age.

WHAT STUFF! NEW WHIG TACTICS.

A late number of the Charlestown Courier contains a letter from one of its editors, describing the proceedings at the Whig Convention in Augusta, Georgia. We extract the following:

The Hon. Waddy Thompson, jr. was then loudly called for, and with easy grace he entertained the ladies with anecdote and playful wit, and the touching pathos of narration. He told them, among a host of other things, how Old Harry of the West loved their sweet faces, and how it was his wont, on many occasions, to kiss the girls, the handsome ones in person and the ugly ones by proxy, and having the art, too, to make the former his proxies by bearing a second kiss from his lips to those of his less favored companions. He told also a number of thrilling anecdotes of the humanity and generosity of Gen. Santa Anna, the Mexican President. He informed the ladies that Santa Anna, was not only a gallant, but also an exceedingly handsome fellow so much so, that were they to see him, they, that is all of them that were unmarried, would fall in love with him, but for the fact that he was married himself; and, indeed, said he, with most numerous self-complacency, this is your protection, young ladies, against all such attractive fellows."

"All are interested, but England most of all; but we rejoice to hope that the difficulty in which he has sought to involve his own and other countries, will melt before the courage and sense of the Senate, and the moderation of more respectable candidates for the Presidency than Mr. Tyler."—London Times, 3d July.

Such is the language of the Times, in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

The hopes of England during the last war were placed on the "impotence" of our Government and on the Hartford Convention of New England. Her hopes now rest on the "impotence" of our Government and the "courage and sense of the Senate," and the success of their "candidate for the Presidency!"

During the last war, the avowed purpose of the Federal party was to secure that political independence in the councils of the Union which they claimed to be due to their population, wealth, and physical strength; their object now in opposing annexation is to diminish the political influence of the slave-holding States; their reliance then, as now, was in the co-operation of England, and the hopes of England then as now were placed in the treasonable subservency of the Senate and the election of a more respectable candidate for the Presidency! They were defeated then, and they will be defeated again.

The policy of England always is to divide and conquer. It was thus that Pizarro subdued Mexico—it was thus that Hastings conquered India. It is with native troops—by arraying native against native—that England now holds India in chains. She has at all times had a powerful party in this country. When, during the last war, it was proposed that the State of Massachusetts should build and equip a 74 gun ship for the use of the General Government, a committee of the Legislature made a report, that, "instead of contributing these voluntary aids to the pres-

ent ruins and destructive war, it is to be hoped that the State of Massachusetts will continue with increased unanimity in every constitutional mode to oppose the system of measures which has so long oppressed their portion of the country, and to restore to the commercial States that influence in the councils of the Union which, by their population, their wealth, and their physical strength, they are so justly entitled to.—Madisonian.

LIBERTY PARTY MEN—READ!

As a general thing we look upon those gentlemen who are disposed to vote with the Liberty party as men of great candor and discrimination—men who are disposed to forsake party to some extent and go for country. Men who think we of the North have yielded too much to the South &c. We shall not have this good opinion of them, however, nor will they deserve it of their fellow countrymen if they persist in voting for either Clay or Birney at the coming election; for however true or weighty the objections may be which they urge against the former policy of the two political parties, they are jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, to vote for either of these men. As to Mr. Clay his private character and his public acts are already too well known—the former is known as being corrupt—the latter as being reckless and anti-Republican. But of Mr. Birney, the Liberty Party candidate for President less is known. According to unimpeachable authority his character is not beyond reproach. For the benefit of those who may be sincerely desirous of knowing facts about the man who is held up by the Liberty Party we insert the following from different sources and ask for the consideration which they deserve.

"Let the Birney portrait be seen in all our neighborhood, and show that we offer our countrymen not a coon, or a poke, but a MAN!"—Leavett's Chronicle.

Just so—a man who has SOLD THIRTY OF HIS FELLOW BEINGS, men women and children, into bondage, to pay his own debts with the price of their blood, and who, moreover, by his own confession, SOLD his man Charles, in July, 1834—notwithstanding this man-seller, James G. Birney, himself says (mark his language)—"During this winter [1833-4] and the ensuing spring, my mind was deeply interested in the whole subject of slavery. I read almost every work I could lay my hand on; I talked much of it in public and in private. In the month of MAY 1834, I became so fully convinced of the RIGHT of my Slaves to their freedom, and my DUTY as a Christian to GIVE IT TO THEM," &c. Oh, no! Mr. Birney isn't "a coon or a poke, but a MAN" who said he believed all this in May, and the next July, sold a man Charles for \$500. We say too, let the Birney portrait be seen in all our neighborhoods."—Essex Register.

Mr Birney's defence, such as it is, is this: On the 1st of June, 1834, he admits that he prepared articles of emancipation for the six slaves he brought from Alabama. In January or February previous, he says he was earnestly solicited to buy a slave held by the late Judge Boyle of Kentucky, lest he might be sold to some person of whom he knew nothing. He objected, at first on the ground that he never intended to purchase any more slaves, but at last yielded, after great importunity from the slave and the brother-in-law of Judge B. This agreement, or understanding was made, viz: that as soon as by the allowance of fair wages he should return the money advanced, he should go free; in the mean time he was to be taught to read, write, &c., and no unreasonable service asked; and if he did not prove faithful he should be reduced to the state of absolute slavery from which he was taken. He proved unfaithful, trifling, lazy, and troublesome, and Mr. B. could not keep him—so he gave him an order authorizing him to procure any master who would give him within five hundred dollars as much as Mr. B. paid for him. Mr. Tilford became the purchaser; this gentleman had purchased Judge Boyle's farm, so Charles was returned to the place from whence he was taken. Mr. B. says he was afterwards convinced that he had done wrong in selling him, and tried to repurchase him, so that he might give him his freedom, but he had gone down the Mississippi, and the opportunity was lost.

Here is the statement, in brief, of Mr. Birney and we do not see that it differs from that of Mr. Mitchell, which we published on Thursday.—The fact remains, that one month after James G. Birney, to use his own words, he became convinced that "slavery is inconsistent with the great truth that all men are created equal, upon which, as I conceive, all republican institutions are founded, as well as the great rule of benevolence declared to us by our saviour himself, that in all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them"—a month after he became convicted of this, he sold a man for five hundred dollars. [Lowell Courier.

It will be seen by the above that Mr. Birney is not remarkable for conscientiousness, or he would not have bought a slave and sold him for five hundred dollars after he was fully convinced that slavery was a sin against the highest moral code. So much for Mr. Birney.

One word in relation to Texas. Liberty men oppose, or pretend to oppose Polk because he will annex Texas. They say he will annex Texas and therefore perpetuate slavery; but that Clay will not annex it. Now the facts are, that Clay and his friends at the South, are in favor of annexation, and that those of his friends who oppose this measure, do so because it will have a tendency to abolish slavery. Clay says to a friend in Virginia "Personally I could have no objection to annexation." Mr. Rives says "that Mr. Clay will annex Texas in due time." One of Clay's Electors in Virginia says the same. Waddy Thompson who is a supporter of Mr. Clay happens to differ from some of his coadjutors on this subject. He says "that slavery is not an evil—that is an institution which is sanctioned by the highest moral authority," and he argues that "to annex Texas to the United States would be the most direct method to abolish this evil."—Therefore he is opposed to it. Mr. Clay, however, says "Texas will make five large states" but that "three of them

will be free" owing to locality. Now what does all this prove? Why it proves that Clay's friends in the South are going for annexation—that he personally favors the measure and that he will annex that territory as soon as he and his associates are satisfied that it will promote Southern slavery. How then can a Liberty man vote for Clay, especially any one who ever voted for, and sustained, Republican principles? And more especially any one who wishes to avoid a Proteus in opinion.

The Democratic Candidates, Polk and Dallas, have both openly favored Texas annexation; many of their friends have done so likewise. And, although this is a question of some moment we do not deem it of very great importance when compared with the Bank, Tariff, Distribution, and other vitally important questions. We favor annexation for what we deem to be good and substantial reasons; reasons which should influence every patriot in the land.

1st. Texas belongs to the United States by the Treaty of Louisiana. Clay said while Secretary of State that "the United States acquired a title to Texas extending, as I believe, to the Rio del Norte by the Treaty of Louisiana. They (the U. S.) ceded and relinquished that title to Spain by the Treaty of 1810 by which the Sabine was substituted for the Del Norte as our western boundary." The Treaty by which we acquired Texas was made with France in 1803. In this Treaty the U. S. obligated themselves to "incorporate Texas into the Union and give to her inhabitants all the immunities of American citizens." The Treaty of 1810 with Spain violates the Treaty of 1803 with France, and is therefore null and void; because "a sovereign already bound by a treaty cannot enter into others contrary to the first."

2d. Texas is free and independent, and, therefore, if she wishes to join herself to the United States, and the U. States are willing to receive her, it is no other Nation's business. This we might prove at length; but we will only refer to this single remark which occurs in Henry Clay's report to the Senate in 1836.—He was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in relation to Texas independence, he says:

"The recent signal and splendid victory (of San Jacinto) may be considered as decisive of the Independence of Texas."

Mr. Webster, Secretary of State in 1842, when writing to the Mexican Minister (Mr. Becanegra) says: "The Constitution, public treaties, and the laws, oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico."

We will not multiply authorities on this point. We regard Texas to be independent as the United States were after the battle of Yorktown.

3d. The Annexation of Texas will have a tendency to abolish slavery in the Southern States. For the reasons on this point, we refer the reader to the Democrat of Aug. 6th, p. 1st.

4th. Texas is a part of the Mississippi valley and is exceedingly desirable, in a military and commercial point of view. Her acquisition would strengthen our boundary, and afford a large and extensive home market for all our northern manufactures, and other exports. There are other reasons which we might mention, but these are sufficient; and we appeal to any candid man to say whether these are not just and substantial reasons.

Our Abolition friends should not forget that there are other calls beside those of Slavery. Patriotism—love of country, and a desire to promote the welfare of the Union, are questions far greater than Slavery. They should remember, that although the objects of organized abolition may be good, and even praiseworthy, yet, but few real patriots will forsake the grand principles of freedom and independence for such local and sectional purposes. They should remember that a great many of the most prominent Abolitionists, with Garrison as their leader, directly advocate the dissolution of the Union. They should likewise remember that several of the oldest, and most respectable Anti-Slavery papers disapprove of the course of the Abolition Party, and dislike their systematic efforts to array one portion of the country against another. We sincerely ask our Abolition friends to pause and see where their doctrines will land them; and not heed too soon the misguided philanthropy of those who are trying to rise on a whirlwind of sectional jealousy.—It is your duty, as it is that of every American citizen, in the language of a most illustrious statesman, "to know no line, real or imaginary which can separate the North from the South, or the East from the West, in feeling, in interest, or in fact."

THE DEMOCRACY OF "OLD OXFORD" FULLY AROUSED! DIXFIELD MASS MEETING ON THE TWENTY-NINTH ULT.

On arriving at Dixfield Village, which is a beautiful and flourishing inland place, we were not a little surprised to find its streets, lanes and houses, both public and private, filled to overflowing, with the living masses of men and women, who had flocked hither to see the distinguished gentlemen who were expected to be present on the occasion; and hear from them the sober truths of Republicanism. The scenery at 10 o'clock was most beautiful and imposing. On every side and at a short distance the massy hills rose up in silent majesty; and between them flowed the mighty Androscoggin, its borders studded with trees and beautiful dwellings. Then came the village with the public buildings and numerous houses, high above which were suspended three tremendous flags, containing the "stars" and "stripes" one of which was printed in capitals "Polk and Dallas" and the "one star of Texas." To complete the scene, as if heaven would smile on the occasion, the sun, which had been partially obscured, broke forth with all its splendor and enveloped the whole in living light.

Under these auspicious circumstances the multitude assembled at the place provided for them in front of the Meeting House at about 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting was called to order by Col. Andrews on whose motion Hon. Cornelius Holland was called to preside. Dr. Holland ascended the steps to the stand, thanked the people for the honor conferred upon him and accepted the office. The Throne of Grace was then

addressed in a most feeling and eloquent manner by the Rev. Geo. W. Shaw, of Dixfield, after which the President introduced to the audience the Hon. John Fairfield. We can only say of his remarks that they were excellent in all respects. He said "he would not speak of Clay's moral character" and he did not, but certain whigs present were very much disturbed at the mere mention of "moral character." It seemed to operate upon them like the bite of a rabid animal, producing effects similar to hydrophobia. Gov. F. said he wished to set one thing right; and that was in relation to the duel between Cilley and Graves. He had heard that Mr. Evans had stated, in his stump speeches that he (Gov. F.) had used "his efforts to prevent a reconciliation between these gentlemen, while the parties were on the ground." Gov. F. denies being guilty of any such charge. He spoke of Whig and Democratic principles at length and contrasted the latter with the former. The immense applause with which Gov. F. and his remarks were received by the people showed plainly the high esteem they have for the man and the cause he advocates.

John Appleton Esq., of Portland, followed Gov. Fairfield. He made a few remarks and the multitude adjourned to meet in the afternoon of the day.

During the interim, a great portion of the people partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by the kind landlord of the place, Col. Morrill, who had not only loaded extensive tables in the dining room of his Inn, but had built a large and commodious bower, well provided with the "fat of the land" all fitted for the occasion.

Dinner over, a procession was formed under the direction of Gen. Bolster headed by a band of music. As it proceeded to the stand an attempt was made to estimate the number present. No person set the number at less than two thousand. Several supposed it would exceed 3,000. There was without the least exaggeration between two and three thousand present.

After the assembly was seated, Mr. Appleton resumed his remarks. He spoke of the policy, the tactics, the principles, and the consistency, of the self-styled Whig party; and the truth, and eloquence, and the energy with which he enforced his positions, carried dismay and terror to the few whigs there present. But we have no room to expatiate on even the matter or manner of the speakers. After Mr. Appleton, came Hon. John Clifford of Newfield, Mr. Streeter, of Livermore, and Joseph Howard Esq., of Portland. The last named gentleman began his remarks as we were about leaving. The remarks of Mr. Streeter are always sui generis. Every one to know their nature and operation must hear them himself. Mr. Clifford came forth with facts and figures and the way he illustrated the effects of the present whig Tariff on the Farmer, was a caution. He proved to the satisfaction of all present that the whig argument in relation to the rise of price on wool was only calculated to "hold the former with one hand, while they could skin him with the other." The remarks of all these distinguished gentlemen, were listened to with profound attention, and were only interrupted by the spontaneous bursts of loud and enthusiastic applause from the vast assembly. The meeting broke up about 6 o'clock with the best of feeling; and the great concourse retired, fully convinced that the cause of democracy was not only the cause of truth and justice, but also the cause of the people.

DISSENTIONS HEALED!

WALDO UNITED! GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The divisions in Waldo, which have existed for a long time, are about being healed; and the warfare which has been carried on, in the Democratic family is fast evaporating under the milder and more happy auspices of peace. This glorious news Hon. Nathan Clifford first announced at Dixfield, which brought forth three enthusiastic cheers from that vast assembly. We see that it is confirmed by a letter from Hon. Jesse Smart member of the so called Freedom Party, who has given a most thrilling appeal to his friends to unite. The letter is published in the Republican Journal, Belfast. This is, indeed, most cheering.

A gentleman of another town, said to us, that until recently he thought he could not vote for Mr. Crate, but that he was determined to vote for him after having seen and heard Morse. All such persons are saying the same thing. Morse is needed this way again. The election of Mr. Crate is certain.

Total Democratic gains in the seven states, where elections have recently been held upon the vote of 1840—74,000 votes.

We beg the pardon of our correspondent on the subject of the militia, that his favor was not published sooner. It has been owing entirely to press of matter. The communication in relation to the 1st Cong. Dist. has been delayed on the same account.

The Coon of the "Waldo Signal" has been crying "bah! bah!" "bah!" times without number. He has pulled so much wool recently, that he has unconsciously adopted the language of a starved sheep.

Mr. A. Goble has been engaged recently in the delicate and necessary business of clearing up Clay's private character.

CLAY BREAST PINS.—The editor of the Waldo Signal says he has received a lot of "Clay breast pins" and that he is going to keep it on and wear it. Clay's likeness is contained in the pin; and this fellow is going to keep one on his breast. What man worship. The Whig yankees, it seems, have forsaken all principles and have wedded themselves to idols.—Shame!

A young lady wearing a gold pencil case suspended from a gold chain, appeared to be exceedingly vain of the ornament by frequently looking at it and handling it. A gentleman observing her stepped up to her and inquired "Miss B., I presume you belong to Pencil-rain."

LETTER FROM MR. PARRIS.

To our Democratic friends in this section of the State the following letter may seem superfluous and unnecessary. Abroad it may be different. The person or persons who have circulated the report that Mr. Parris or his friends are using their influence against Mr. Crate must be most strangely (not to say willfully) misinformed, and far from being disposed to aid our cause they must at heart wish for the success of the enemy. We would say to all our Democratic friends in every portion of the State "be-ware of such persons" they are enemies in disguise.

We wish to say once for all, that no man or set of men are more willing to sacrifice every thing, interest, feeling etc. every thing but principle than Mr. Parris and the substantial the honest and the patriotic friends who have stood by him and will still stand by him through "evil and good report." There is, we are happy to say but one feeling, one sentiment which at this moment pervades and animates the bosom of every Democrat in this section. This feeling prompts every heart to use one strong & mighty effort to maintain the inheritance of our fathers. This letter breathes the spirit of concession and guarantees our triumph. We beg all to follow the author's noble example.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Having recently received information that a report has been industriously circulated in this Congressional District from certain quarters that I have persuaded my friends to resist the nomination of the democratic candidate for Congress. I take this occasion publicly to pronounce it false and unfounded. My exertions have been as my friends well know to reconcile in this all-important canvass every discordant element, that our triumph over Federalism may be complete.

It injustice has been done Oxford by any section of the District this is not the proper time to redress the wrong. Let me assure my Democratic friends in Oxford and through the State that I have full confidence in the ability and political integrity of Mr. McCrate, and that I have used and shall continue to use my unremitting exertions to secure his election and the triumph of our cause.

VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

Paris August 30 1844

At the Dixfield Mass Meeting no one could fail to notice the plain Republican manner in which all things were conducted. The "National Flag" with the "Stars and Stripes" on one of which was written "Polk and Dallas" and on its Margin the "Lone Star of Texas" floating high in air calling forth the most solemn, the most interesting and patriotic associations afforded the only emblems of attraction to the eye of the beholder. This was in full accordance with that Distinguishing principle of the illustrious Jefferson; "Undoubting faith in the capacity of Man for self Government and therefore direct appeals to his reason and judgment."

How opposite the course of our opponents—the party which wishes to found government on property—the party which says like Evans in his late speech at Paris Protect the Manufacturer the rich capitalist and you protect the laborer (i.e.) "take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor." Does this Party entertain any confidence in the intelligence of the people and therefore appeal to their judgment? O, no! Coons, Coon-skins sheep-skins with all kinds of mottoes and devices written upon them calculate to excite the passions and mislead the judgment are the emblems most frequently in use with our decency-loving and well-bred opponents. Defeated or not at the coming elections we as members of a free Government shall ever feel proud that we never belonged to a party which would under any circumstances resort to such low and contemptible devices.

VOTES! VOTES!

It is highly important that every Town should be supplied with Democratic Votes. We have an abundance of them on hand and we find that there are several Towns in this County which are not yet supplied. Democratic Town Committees and Democratic citizens should look into this matter forthwith. We hope our friends will not delay a moment longer but send in their orders immediately.

MASS CONVENTION AT FARMINGTON.

The Democrats had a glorious meeting at this place last Tuesday. The Democracy of that region are determined to do their whole duty; and set "Sandy River" as the Age says all "on fire." Well we should like to see 'em do it. It was estimated that between two and three thousand were present. The Lilliputian Whig meeting we had here was no touch to it. The meeting was addressed by Wells, Moore, Hamlin, Bradbury, Cram, Parris and Streeter; who by their eloquence riveted the attention of the audience about eight hours.

At the fashionable ten pin alleys, "set them up, boy," is voted vulgar. The phrase used is—"You juvenile specimen of humanity, place every pin perpendicular."

At the public dinner at Alnwick, the other day, after the toast—"Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal family," the bank struck up the air, "That's the way the money goes."

Insure Your Houses.—The Baltimore Argus quaintly observes, although honesty is the best policy it will not be available in time of fire.

From the Portland American. A NEW DEMOCRATIC SONG, FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1844. TUNE—Old Dan Tucker.

The Coons are fleeing in dismay,
And at their head old Harry Clay;—
From Baltimore the news has come,
That peals them to their final doom.
Hurrah! hurrah! for POLK AND DALLAS—
To hope and victory now they call us!

How is it that the federal host
Already give it up as lost?
Why are their leaders backing out,
As though they've now began to doubt?
Hurrah! hurrah! for POLK AND DALLAS—
To hope and victory now they call us!

The people in their might are risin'
In spite of Clay and Frelinghuysen—
And speaking by their ballots soon,
They'll put to flight that "same old coon."
Hurrah! hurrah! for POLK AND DALLAS—
To hope and victory now they call us!

Then on to victory let us go,
United—firm—against the foe;
In one unbroken brotherhood,
Pledged to promote our country's good.
Hurrah! hurrah! for POLK AND DALLAS—
To hope and victory now they call us!

With Tennessee's thrice-honored son,
And Pennsylvania's gallant one,
We're coming to the contest all,
From field and town—from cot and hall!
Hurrah! hurrah! for POLK AND DALLAS—
To hope and victory now they call us.

* In a recent speech, delivered at Trenton, New Jersey, Daniel Webster declared that he should not hereafter address the Whigs upon the Presidential question.

OUR ELECTION! NEXT MONDAY, September 9th. ALL HANDS ON DECK!

Before our paper goes again to press, the great battle of Democracy and Whiggery will have been fought in this State. On that day the principles of Democratic truth and of Republican Government will be vindicated or trodden under foot.—On that day our excellent and talented Governor will be re-elected, or he will be rejected by the people.

Democrats are you prepared for this important crisis? Are you ready to meet your enemies at the polls, and gain over them an old fashioned victory? Are you who have fought so many battles—who have so often triumphed—who have ever remained true in spite of treason and base delinquency—you of "Old Oxford!" are you aware of the momentous consequences, good or evil, which may result from this election?

First of all, we fight for our principles. Then for the Chief Magistrate of the State. Then for a majority in the Senate and House. Then for a United States Senator. Then for our Representative in Congress: and finally, we fight to secure the favorable effect our triumph will have abroad.

Is not this enough to excite into action the energies of every man, and much more, of every Democrat? We have an unscrupulous foe to meet. He is as wily as the arch enemy of virtue, and as active as he is wily. He understands the face of every card, and is determined to play the present game with the hand of desperation.

Fellow Democrats, your country calls you to the polls, your interests, your liberties, your future welfare, call you there. Let this call be heeded. Let the enemies of Freedom, of Independence, and of universal suffrage, know that you are acquainted with your rights and dare maintain them.

Come, then, to the polls, and defeat for the hundredth time the foes of Democratic Government. Our ticket for public officers is before you. It is such as you may well feel proud of. Rally, then, rally for its support. Secure for it a triumphant majority, and for "Old Oxford," the great honor of being the

"Banner County."

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT BETHEL, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

We have received from an esteemed correspondent a full account of the proceedings of the Bethel Meeting. We are unable to make room for it this week. We should judge that among all the meetings yet held in this State, not one has been characterized by greater fervor and enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Moses Mason, and organized by the choice of Hon. V. D. Parris, President. Hon. Nathan Clifford made the opening speech, which, as our correspondent says, "was characterized by all that gentleman's neatness and ease of delivery, and candor and correctness of argument." Ex-Gov. Fairfield was introduced in the after part of the day, and amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembly, came forward and addressed the audience in his usual clear and forcible manner. Col. Andrews and Gen. Perry were likewise present and addressed the meeting.

One fact we must state. Two Revolutionary Soldiers headed a procession from Newry, bearing a banner, on one side of which was "Polk and Dallas" on the other a device of a "Bear," holding in its teeth a "Coon," the blood all streaming from his mouth, under which was written, "THE OXFORD BEAR AND THAT SAME OLD COON."

The communication shall be forthcoming.

Please send us the returns from the different towns in this County as soon as possible after election.

Representative Nominations.—Capt. Daniel Chase, Buckfield and Sumner. Edmund Chase, Essex, Woodstock and Paris.

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DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

This association met at South Paris last Friday, and listened to an able address from Hon. V. D. Parris. The Association adjourned to meet at the Court House, Paris Hill, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. Judge Emery was appointed to address the meeting. For the purpose of making arrangements in relation to the coming election. All Democrats are requested to attend.

N. D. The Democratic Association, at their meeting on Friday, at South Paris, appointed G. F. Emery, Esq., and Dr. T. H. Brown, a committee to receive proposals and make arrangements for a public discussion on political questions, in case any of our Whig friends desire it, and will make such a proposition.

We hope our Whig friends will no longer say we are afraid to meet them. Come on we are ready and willing. Don't be bashful and back out.

Whig Meeting at Buckfield.—Hon. Freeman H. Morse addressed the Whigs at Buckfield Village on Saturday last. About 200 Whigs and Democrats were present. Morse, as usual, pulled wool & preached Tariff throughout his speech except a few words on Texas. His speech was a tissue of misrepresentation and unfairness. It did not touch upon the great general issues of the parties, but merely appealed to the cupidity of the wool grower and Manufacturer. We wonder how men are fed on such husks.

TREMENDOUS GATHERING AT KITTERY.

Thursday week, the Democracy of Maine & New Hampshire turned out almost en masse to attend the Pic Nic at Kittery, York County. It was estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 were present. Great numbers were in attendance from Lynn, Marblehead, and other places from Mass. accompanied by the Lynn Artillery and the Marblehead Washington Band.

Speeches were delivered on the occasion by Ex Gov. Fairfield and Hon. Gorham Parks of this State. Hon. Levi Woodbury of N. Hampshire Hon. George Hood and J. Hardy Prince Esq. of Mass.

The meeting was probably the largest ever held in New England by the Democrats. The enthusiasm and zeal manifested on the occasion shows that it is a sure precursor of success in the coming contest. The people are waking up! rousing from their slumbers. They are convinced of their danger; and they are determined to avoid it.

ELECTOR FOR THE 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that a notice was inserted in the Democrat two weeks ago requesting the different towns in the Oxford portion of the District to send delegates to the Dixfield Mass Meeting on the 29th for the purpose of selecting an elector. The Notice not having been inserted sufficiently in advance of the meeting, many towns did not receive it in season to elect delegates and it was withdrawn. Some of the towns however did select delegates who met at Dixfield according to appointment. But finding that the Notice had been withdrawn that several Delegates failed to appear on that account, and that some towns were not notified, those present resolved to leave the subject to the County Committee to call a Convention at some future time of which due notice would be given.

It seems to be generally understood and admitted that the Oxford towns with Green in Kennebec County, shall select an elector for the 4th Congressional District.

John Tyler has declined being a candidate for President. Has done so formally through the columns of the Madisonian. This paper which has afforded him almost his only support will now favor the election of Polk and Dallas.

At the late celebration in Paris, France, from thirty to fifty persons were killed by being thrown down in the crowd and pressed and mangled to death. The scene was so shocking that it terminated the celebration.

Methodism and Odd Fellowship. The Methodist Annual Conference is now in session at Bangor. The Bishop according to resolve has appointed a Committee to ascertain the expediency or in expediency of Methodist Ministers belonging to secret societies.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING FACTS.

The surface of still water is curved eight inches in a mile.

A person standing on the top of one of the Andes, is 1000 times as far from the earth's center as he is from the level of the sea.

The distance of the sun is 400 that of the moon.

The apparent diameter of the sun is sometimes a little larger and sometimes a little smaller than that of the moon. Hence the central eclipse of the sun may be either total, as that of 1806, or annular, as that of 1831. When a year says that the sun seems to him to be a foot in diameter, it is because it seems to him to be only 116 feet off, for a circle of one foot at that distance, is just sufficient to hide the sun.

The diameter of the sun is 100 times that of the earth.

The velocity of the earth in its orbit round the sun is 10 miles in a second, that is 50 times that of a cannon ball, or 88 times that of a sound, which is 1152 feet, or almost one-fourth of a mile per second.

The cause of the fixed stars appearing perpetually in the same position, is immense distance. Astronomers conjecture them to be suns or centres of other systems as extended as our own.

NELSON'S PLAYFUL DECISION.

Lord Nelson's manner, apart from duty, was universally kind, and even playful, to all around him, and affording instance of which, as well as his extreme quickness, occurred during a cruise in the Mediterranean. One bright morning when the ship was moving about four knots an hour through a very smooth sea, every thing on board being orderly and quiet, there was a sudden cry of "A man overboard!" A midshipman, named Flinn, and a good draughtsman, who had been sitting on deck comfortably sketching, started at the cry, and, looking over the side of the ship, saw his own servant, who was no swimmer, floundering in the sea. Before Flinn's jacket could be off, the captain of marines had thrown the man a chair through the port-hole in the ward-room to keep him floating, and, in the next instant, Flinn had flung himself overboard, and was swimming to the rescue.—The Admiral, having witnessed the whole affair from the quarter-deck, was highly delighted with the scene, and when the party, chair, and all, had been hauled upon deck, he called Mr. Flinn, praised his conduct, and made him lieutenant on the spot. A loud huzzza from the midshipmen, whom the accident had collected on deck, and who were throwing up their hats in honor of Flinn's good fortune, arrested Lord Nelson's attention. There was something significant in the tone of their cheer which was immediately recognized, and, putting up his hand for silence, and leaning over to the crowd of middies, he said, with a good-natured smile on his face—"Stop, young gentlemen! Mr. Flinn has done many gallant things before, for which he has now got his reward! but mind, I'll have no more making lieutenants for servants falling overboard."

AUCTIONS SALE OF LADIES.

An auction of unmarried ladies takes place annually in Babylon. In every district they assemble, on a certain day of every year, all the virgins of marriageable age. The most beautiful is first put up, and the man who bids the largest sum of money gains possession of her. The second personal appearance follows, the bidders gratifying themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But there are in Babylon some ladies for which no money is offered, yet these are also disposed of, so provident are the Babylonians. When all the beautiful girls are sold, the crier orders the most deformed to stand up, and after he has openly demanded who will marry her with a small sum, she is at length adjudged to the man who is satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sales of the handsomest, serves as portions to those who are either disagreeable looks or have any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about 300 years before Christ.

EASTERN POLITENESS.

An Englishman is walking in the streets of Damascus, when up comes a respectable looking Turk and slaps him on the breast: The Englishman, not knowing what to make of this, stares at the Turk, who seems quite disappointed at not receiving a return in kind for his civility. In the end it turns out that the blow was not meant for an invitation to pugilistic set to, but as a friendly token of recognition, such is very common throughout the east. Again, a traveller riding towards the ruins of Caesarea, sees two Arabs advancing in the opposite direction, mounted on very fine horses. As soon as they catch sight of him they raise their long spears in the air, and shouting "Yallah!" dash at him full tilt; he halts; they circle round him once, then wish him a happy journey, and ride on their way.

THE PARSON AND THE JOCKEY.

A clergyman, who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country; happened at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in an honest man, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The clergyman knew the bad character of the jockey, and, taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined to purchase; and the jockey, quite nettled, observed—"Parson, I had much rather hear you preach than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man in this way."

"Well," replied the parson, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you might have heard me preach."

"Where was that?" inquired the jockey;

"In the State Prison," returned the clergyman.

A GOOD ANSWER.

A young man, who does not live a thousand miles from this city, was in the act of popping the question to a young lady the other evening, when just at the "witching time" her father came into the room and inquired what they were about?

"Oh!" promptly replied the fair one, "Mr.— was just explaining the question of annexation to me, and he is for immediate annexation."

"Well," said papa, "if you can agree on the treaty I'll ratify it."

KEEPING AN EYE.

"Will you keep an eye on my horse, my son, while I step in and get a drink?"

"Yes, sir."

[Stranger goes in, and gets a drink, comes out, and finds his horse missing.]

"Where's my horse, boy?"

"He's run'd away, sir."

"Didn't I tell you to take care of him, you young scamp?"

"No, sir, you told me to keep an eye on him, and I did, till he got clean out of sight!"

The latest Yankee notion, says the St. Louis Reveille, that we have heard of, is the progress of a chap who bores ears and puts in little rings, of fourteen carats quality, at two bits a pair. The advertisement we meet with shows that this new Yankee speculation is named Hiram Fire, and future commentators upon Shakespeare will, no doubt, notice him as the "ear-piercing Hiram."

The editor of the Buffalonian says he would as soon try to go to sea on a shingle, make a ladder of fog, chase a streak of lightning through a crab apple orchard, swim the rapids of Niagara, or set Lake Erie on fire with Lucifer matches, as to think of stopping two young people from getting married, when they take it into their heads to do so.

"Mrs. Squiggs, how's your husband, this afternoon?" "Well, the doctor says as how if she lives till mornin', he shall have some hopes of him, but if he don't live till mornin', he shan't have no hopes of him."

"I'll be blessed if I do," as the girl said when her lover popped the question.

A paper published in Iowa states that the tide of emigration is pouring into the northern counties of the territory with unexampled rapidity.—An arrival of forty-one ladies had caused a great sensation.

The Independent Democrat, published at Springfield, in this State, which has advocated Mr. Tyler's nomination for the Presidency, has hoisted the Polk and Dallas flag. This is right, Mr. Democrat; go ahead.—N. E. Democrat.

A paper published in Iowa states that the tide of emigration is pouring into the northern counties of the territory with unexampled rapidity.—An arrival of forty-one ladies had caused a great sensation.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proof of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delicious medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole system from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health, cheerfulness, and cheerfulness for dispendency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents. A. B. Remond, Thomas Crocker, Esq., is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—ist34

DIED.

In this town, 28th ult., Salisbury F., son of Capt. Samuel F. Rawson, aged 12 years and 6 months. His death was caused by going into the water and staying until his blood was chilled, which brought on an inflammation of the bowels. Should not this be a caution to all young lads, and even adults, to be careful.

The parents tender their sincere and heartfelt thanks to their friends and neighbors for the many deeds of kindness conferred while the deceased was confined to his painful bed of sickness.—Cost. In Rumford, 14th ult., Miss Nancy Kimball, daughter of Porter Kimball, Esq., aged 22.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Buckfield.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other estate in the town of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Buckfield, and a certified list of such to remain unpaid, for the year 1842, has been returned to me by the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising:—

Resident Owners.	Real Estate.	Tax due.
Nathl. George Brock,		\$2 40
Solomon Doble,		4 16
George W. Holmes,		4 16
Ebenezer Lodge,		2 40
Washington Heald,		15 60
Miles Lord,		2 24
Edward W. Lottrop,		4 00
Cyril Pearl,		4 00
Dominique Record,		2 92
Simon Record,		3 60
Cyril Record,		3 60
James Round,		2 70
Joseph W. Smith,		1 80

Nelson Daggett, Non-Resident. 1 80

NATHANIEL HARLOW, Treasurer of Buckfield. August 28th, 1844.—[17]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

HE subscriber, Administrator of the estate of WM. COTTON, late of Woodstock, will sell at private sale by virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, the Thimble Farm, so called, situated in said Woodstock, to raise effects to pay debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said Farm is within one fourth of a mile of D. F. Hanniford's Inn, and runs to the County road, in good order, and contains a boxen hundred acres, good buildings, well wooded, and for further particulars, enquire of

R. T. LURVEY, Adm'r. August 27th, 1844. 17

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Henry Decoster, Administrator of the Estate of James B. Decoster, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 17th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. 17

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Katharine P. Bragg, Administratrix of the Estate of Washington L. Bragg, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the 17th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. 17

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Levi Randall, Administrator of the estate of Stephen Patten, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition of the widow praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 17th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. 17

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Jesse Drow, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Harris late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased and also a Petition of the widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the 17th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. 17

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

GIDEON BEARCE,

late of Hebron in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, at Hebron, August 27, 1844. 17

DANIEL BEARCE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Isa Brann, Administrator of the estate of Polly Beale late of Livermore in said county, deceased having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county on the 18th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. 17

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

STATE OF MAINE:

Oxford, ss:

To the Sheriff of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Franklin, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, and Piscataquis, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constables of any of the Towns in said Counties, GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Annissa M. Byron, of Northumberland, in the County of Coos, and State of New Hampshire, who is right, and now resident of Bethel, in said County of Oxford, in the value of fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct), to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court next to be held at Paris within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1844, and there, in our Court, to answer unto James Richey, of said Northumberland, inholder, in a plea of the case, for that the said Byron at said Northumberland, do to wit, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ being indebted to the said plaintiff in the sum of twenty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, according to the account annexed, in consideration thereof, then and there professed the plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand. Yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damages of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages.—And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GODDARD, Esq. at Paris, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE:

Oxford, ss:

Western District Court, June Term, 1844.

ORDERED, That give notice of this suit to the defendant by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris on the first Monday of November next, that he may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk. 3w16

A true copy of the writ and order of Court thereon.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Ephraim Marble and Stockbridge Eaton, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Humphrey M. Eaton, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented their third account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 17th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. 18

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of Levi F. Sawyer, Administrator of the estate of John C. Sawyer, late of Denmark in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale would injure the creditors) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. 18

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, ME.

SOUTH PARIS WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the prices, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from 35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth, 30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and fine warp, 28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide, 28 to 33 cts. per yd.
White Flannel, 17 cts. per yd.
Colored do 25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed, 25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing, 8 to 17 cts. per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unsatisfactorily done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent. South Paris, May, 1844. if 52

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Stow.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Stow, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the following lands were taxed in said town of Stow in the year 1842, and a certified copy of so much of the list of assessments as remains unpaid for the year A. D. 1842, has been returned to me by the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising, to wit:—

Name of Non-residents.	No. of Acres.	Value of Land.	Tax.
Alvah Dearbourn,	150	\$150	Lying on Lovell line, 2,02 Isaac Frye,
Isaac Frye,	25	25	Being a part of the tract occupied by Jas. B. Gile.
John Knight,	80	50	In the mile and a half square,
Jas. Osgood, or unk. 100	30	Lot No. 18, Range 3d, in the mile and a half square,	
John Stearns,	80	45	Lot No. 29, 5th Div. 2,03
Jacob Smith,	50	45	East end of Lot No. 16, 4th Div.
Harrison W. Pike,	170	120	In the Hemp Hill tract,
Isaac McIntire, or unk. 46	121	121	Being a part of the Ebenezer McIntire farm,
James B. Gile,			The farm occupied by him, 1,01
Joseph Parker,			The farm occupied by him, 3,17
Joseph Parker, Jr.			The farm on which he lives, 9,30

ABNER DAVIS, Treasurer of Stow. Stow, Aug. 9, 1844. 3w15

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for infirmities of Consumption, Asthma, every stage of Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

We are determined to procure all such accommodations upon our rights, and all such great public benefits to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to promote the conviction of Narcosis will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscribers.

TH. ROBERTS & CO., 117 Fulton St., N. York. 17

July 1, 1844.

The patrons of Parry's Life Pills will bear this in mind: that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed SETH W. FOWLE, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. Is Aug. 27, 44.

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

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